VSL. XXX.....No. 9,347.

THE PARIS MOB.

FORTS D'ISSY, VANVRES, AND BICETRE OC-

CUPIED BY THE INSURGENTS. HORE BARRICADES ERECTED - PROCLAMATION FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE - CHEIR CHARLES AGAINST THE THIERS GOVERN-

Paris, Tuesday, March 21, 1871. The situation in Paris to-day is unchanged. Fresh barricades have been erected, but there is general quietude. The emnibuses have stopped running and traffic has ceased. The Nationals have occupied Ports D'Issy, Vanyres and Bicetre. The Police Com-

missioners have been arrested. A proclamation has been issued bearing the signatures of Louis Blanc, Victor Schoelcher, and others, which contains the following statement:

"Actuated by the absolute necessity of convinchis Paris, and the Republic, of the best means of nehieving an end which will satisfy the legitimate wishes of the French people, we will propose to the National Assembly measures providing for the elecon by the National Guards of its own chiefs, and for the creation of a Municipal Council to be elected by the suffrages of all the citizens. What is most wanted now is order in liberty and by liberty."

The Central Committee published yesterday its efficial journal, headed "The Official Journal of the Levablican Federation." It contains the following: " A manifesto originating in the suffrages of 215 battallons of the National Guard repudiates disturbsace. The Government calumniates Paris, and arms the Provinces. It imposes upon us a commander, attempts night disarmings, removes the capital, and afamously seeks to besinear our honor with bloody flish. The Nationals have participated in no crime.

A proclamation fixes the elections for Wednesday. The Jearnal also announces that the Committee will abdicate power upon the election of a new one by the people. The Committee is firm in its decision to respect the preliminaries of peace for the sake of the E-public. An appeal to the Departments invites guick adhesions to the cause. The Journal also contains an exhortation to the press to respect the Republic, justice, and truth. A complete political samesty is promised. The Courts which have proved partial are to be abolished. The Committee repudiates all participation in the execution of Gens.

The Cri da People says that Paris must proclaim herself a free, autonomous, republican city.

The Nationals have entered and scaled up the offices of the Figure and Gaulois. The Nationals have discovered fresh stores of arms and ammunition, and now completely possess the whole city.

The insurgents have on several occasions fired into each other by mistake. No particulars of these ocenrouses, or accounts of the loss of life, are at hand Gen. Changy was so maltreated by the mob that he was sent to the hospital. He is now confined in the La Santo prison. His sister was also arrested. The Insurgent Central Committee, it is reported, has signed an order for the release of Gens. Chanzy

Gon. Cremer is spoken of as the probable commander of the National Guards. The insurgents have shed the funds in the Hotel de Ville and the Majoralties. All the approaches to Paris are guarded by the Nationals, for the purpose of pre-

Many persons were shot without trial on Sunday. The Nationals will shoot M. Thiers and Gens. Vinoy and D'Ascelles if they should be captured,

There is a strong reaction among the respectable pertion of the inhabitants. The Central Committee is alarmed thereat, and seeks the mediation of the the city for the appointment of Admira Salaset to the command of the National Guard.

A majority of the journals of Paris consider the elections ordered by the insurgent committee as

The insurgent journals declare a willingness to frest with the Versailles Government on the following conditions: The election of a communal council by the people of Paris; the reorganization of the National Guard, coupled with the power of self-election and removal of their officers; and the supprese on of the prefecture of police of Paris.

The army journals declare that M. Thiers is the author of the troubles in Paris, and counsel the troops to self-government, firmness, and tranquillity.

A meeting of the editors of the Paris press was held to-day, at which a resolution was adopted declaring that the convocation of the electors for to-merrow should be regarded as null and void; that public opinion is decidedly against the Committee which ordered it: that it is to be hoped the Committee is not implicated in the illegal and crimical acts of the insurgents; and that now is the time for the National Guard of Paris to come forward and put an end to this deplorable state of

ACTION OF THE VERSAILLES GOVERNMENT.

MULTING OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY-THE IN-EURRECTION IN PARIS DENOUNCED-IMMEDI-ATE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO RESTORE ORDER-TWENTY THOUSAND TROOPS GUARD ING VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday, March 21, 1871. The French National Assembly met to-day. The Montmartre Deputies were all absent.

A committee was ordered to report measures for dealing with Patis, and an energetic resolution is expected to be returned at once and adopted.

M. Picard has proposed, as urgent, the declaration of a state of siege in the departments of the Seine

M. Grevy, President of the body, made a speech denomicing the insurrection. M. Clemencian introsuced a plan for the election of a municipal Council composed of 80 members, for the internal government of Paris, the urgency of which was voted by the Assembly. A plan for the election of commanders of the National Guard was also introduced. Some Accuties denounced the assassinations which have the Paris deputies who have parleyed with the instrigents. MM. Louis Blane, Trochn, Picard, and Dafaire were the chief speakers. Several deputies have gone to Paris to demand the release of Gen.

The Government at Versailles has addressed a reassuring circular to the Prefects of Departments, informing them that the situation in Paris is no worse. The revolution, dishonored by its criminal nets, is unanimously disavowed. Gen. Chanzy, and Sunts, but there are hopes of their speedy seath, He has eaten putting for the days by the rest to the seath seath of the speedy seath. He has eaten putting for the days. other officers, are still detained by the insur-

release. The Mayors of Paris protest against and refuse to carry out the illegal orders for the communal elections. The Assembly unanimously condomns the disorders and their authors. The Nationals now only demand the nomination of Saisset. The Government promises the speedy intervention of the army now rallied before Versailles, and concludes with assurances that the greater part

of the country remains calm. Versailles resembles a camp, as there are 20,000 troops in the neighborhood of the Assembly Chamber. The entire neighborhood is strategically occupied by troops. The prisoners of Metz and Sedan are offering their services to the Government. The city is so crowded that many of the Deputies to the Assembly are obliged to sleep in stables.

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

THE CITY OF ROUEN STILL LOYAL-THE PARIS EMEUTE DENGUNCED - IMPERIALISTS AR-RESTED AT BOULOGNE.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 21, 1871.

The Council of Rouen have voted an address to the Government deploring the insurrection in Paris, asking that prompt measures be taken for its suppression, and promising their support. A similar address, signed by private citizens, has been forwarded to Versailles. It is anticipated that these addresses will have a good effect on the working

Copies of an insurrectionary proclamation have been seized in Rouen, and the distribution of inflammatory appeals is forbidden.

M. Rouher has been arrested and imprisoned at Boulogue, and narrowly escaped lynch-law, His wife and daughter were also arrested. Other imperialists have made their appearance in Boulogne, and their arrest is expected.

The bullion in the Bank of France has been removed to Versailles, and all unissued notes have

M. Combates, in assuming the title of Director-General of Telegraphs in France, orders the suspension of private telegraphing.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION-THE JOHN

HARRISBURG, March 21 .- The coal investigagation farce was resumed before the Senate Committee on Judiciary this afternoon. Four witnesses were examined for the corporations who endeavored to prove that the strike was uncalled for and unjustifiable. The testimony was conflicting. Gen, Cake stated that he had no trouble with the men employed in any mines under his control and that work would be resumed as soon as tolls were reduced to a reasonable figure. Nothing now was developed in the testimony this evening. Several on men testified that the strike rendered their business numprofitable one. It is evident that the report of the committee will be an attempt to vindicate the railrends and throw the whole odium of the cent troubles upon the idners who have throughout been forced into a deten-ve position. Their side of the case will be opened to

The miners here claim that the statements of the the miners here claim that the statements of the colmatown miners published this morning are maisty in orrect; that an organization does exist in the bituminus region, in many respects similar to the W.B.A., and that a combination was effected at the late meeting, os strike in the bituminous cost fields was contemplated, as representations from the antimactic regions being senselves opposed to it. The Johnstown men who adde the statement referred to, are outside of both ormizations, and are but few in number.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, March 21 .- The second Trimester losed on Saturday with the usual examinations, which extended through the week, and have been more satisfactory than any previous ones. Work has been resumed pon the McGraw and Sibley buildings, which are to be non the McGraw and Stony outdains, when the impleted by the close of the coming term, when, it is impleted by the close of the coming term, when, it is mored, other buildings will be commenced. The castees of the University are to lease the dining-rooms at kitchen of Cascaddin Place for a large resistantant, here the hundreds of students can board as they wish everal large billiard-tables will be placed in the basecent for the convenience of the students. This plan

promises to work with and will please, described and their system. The classes in the Asiatic languages are deeply interested in their novel studies, and are making much improvement. Aiready a great many can write in the Chinese language and some few in Persian. Prof. Goldwin Smith has returned from his visit to Canada, and will resume his lectures the beginning of next term. The President and Professors, absent with the Santo Domingo Commission, will enter upon their regular labors as soon as they return. Very valuable additions have been made to the museums and libraries.

CHARGES AGAINST THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE.

Boston, March 21 .- The charges which have from time to time been brought against the State Police, and which-resulting chiefly from their action in enforce ing the Prohibitory law-have brought about the yearly efforts to abolish the force, took form yesterday in an examination before a Legislative Committee. The complainants were represented by the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy nd Mr. A. B. Wentworth, and Major Jones, the Chief Constable, was represented by the Hen. T. Emery Aldrich of Worcester, while G. A. Somerby, esq., appeared for some of the deputies.

Considerable discussion took place in regard to the request of Messrs. Aldrich and Somerby that they be furnished with the names of the officers to be charged and the the names of the officers to be that who were to appear. An adverse decision was the Committee. One or two witnesses were endered by the Committee. One or two witnesses were camined who testified to having given bribes, when the tamination was adjourned. The indications are that thing which will injure the general reputation of the use will be elicited, though a few deputies may be lown to be corrupt. They will be promptly discharged.

THE CRISPIN TROUBLES IN HOPKINTON, MASS Boston, March 21 .- To-day, at the request of the authorities of Hopkinton, a squad of State police was dispatched from this city to deal with the disturbances which have lately arisen in that town. The facts of the case appear to be as follows:

use appear to be as follows:
The Crispins employed in Coburn's shoe manufactory two been on a strike lately for more pay, and considerable bitter feeling was engendered in consequence. On a strike lately for more pay, and considerable bitter feeling was engendered in consequence. On the strikers went to the shop and reposed to resume work, but they would not be additted. They then endeavored to enter by force, when to country for the shop called upon three of his men to cap them out, and before the struggle was ever three the Crispins were shot and badly wounded. Major cene, a State Constable of Milford, was then appealed, and he arrested one man and lodged him in the county juil.

ce sent from this city will doubtless succeed in king what arrests are necessary, and restoring order, pps, Harney, and Lebenay are the names of the per-

THE FUNERAL OF WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH. The funeral of the late William H. Burleigh ook place at 2 o'clock p. m., yesterday, from the Second Unitarian Church, at Clinton and Congress-sts., Brook There was a large attendance, including men prom Theodore Tilton, the Pey, Mr. Ager of the Swe borgian Church, the Rev. Dr. Farley, and Silas B. Datcher. The body was in a handsome casket, covered with black cloth and adorned with wreaths of imme A silver plate bore the inscription, " William H. Burleigh, died March 19, 1871, aged 59." The pall-bearers were, Horsce Greeley, Oliver Johnson, Minthorne Tompkins, Alonzo H. Gale, William Colt, the Rev. N. H. Pierce. secently taken place, and repudiated the course of | The Pastor of the Church, the Rev. John W. Chadwick, conducted the services, which consisted of prayer, singing by the choir, and a brief address upon the icceased. The chant, "When I walk through the valley of the Shadow of Death," was rendered in an impressive manner by the choir. Mr. Chadwick's address was a feering tribute of affection and respect from one who had loved the deceased for his truth, purity, and sweetness i the deceased for his fruin, pastion was with those a ho felf that his most fitting postion was with those mourned. Mr. Burleigh's remains were interred in

> CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. About 50 Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, of a wagon near fort hodge on the lith inst. Company & of the sites classes Cavalry was sent in persoit. James Wilson, the murderer of Waiden Wil

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE TO THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

THE CEREMONY PERFORMED AT WINDSOR-ALL THE NOTABLES PRESENT—THE BRIDEGROOM NERVOUS, AND THE BRIDE SELF POSSESSED— ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 21, 1871. The marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marjuis of Lorne took place to-day, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. In London there was little excitement. Much dissatisfaction prevailed because the wedding did not take place at Westminster or St. Paul's.

The town of Windsor was crowded. There were thousands on the Castle Green, and the Eton boys occupied the Castle Hill. The police and soldiery kept a passage open for the invited guests, who came from London by special train and were conveyed in royal carriages to the Chapel, amid the cheering of the people and the ringing of bells. The interior of the Chapel was appropriately decorated. The Ministers of the Cabinet, Foreign Embassadors, the Royal family, and other prominent persons were

Of the bridal party the first to arrive was the Duke of Argyll, dressed in full Highland costume; the Duchess of Argyll, robed in cloth of silver; the Princess of Wales, in a blue satin robe with a train of blue velvet, leading the Royal children, who were in Scotch costume. Then came the Princess Christian, dressed in pink satin, trimmed with white lace, and the Indian Princess, blazing with scarlet and gold. Then Lord Lorne entered, while the choir sung an anthem. He was attended by his groomsmen, Earl Percy and Lord Levesen Gower.

All three were dressed in the uniform of the Volunteer Artillery of Argyleshire-a green suit trimmed with silver. Lord Lorne looked pale and nervous.

After a pause, the Queen entered, robed in black satin, very low in the neck. She also wore a vail, and a coronet of diamonds. The Princess Louise followed. She were a dress of white satin, with white velvet train, a Honiton lace vail, and a wreath of orange flowers. Eight bridesmaids carried the train. They were all daughters of dukes and earls, and dressed in silks, with necklaces and wreaths of roses. They were no vails. Queen and the Princess Louise knelt at the altar for a few moments, and then the Marquis of Lorne advanced, and the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Worcester, and Oxford performed the ceremony. The Queen gave away the bride. The Princess spoke her responses clearly, but the answers of the Marquis were inaudible. After the ceremony the Queen took the Princess in her arms and gave her a hearty kins, while the Marquis of Lorne knelt and kissed the Queen's hand.

The Royal party then received congratulations, and slowly quitted the Chapel. The crowd cheered during their passage back to the castle, where a wedbreakfast was served to all the guests. Royal party breakfasted alone; no The speeches were made, but there was much hilarity. Two immense welding cakes were served, and then the bride retired. When she reappeared, she was in a charming traveling costume of Campbell plaid. The bridal party took carriages for Claremont, where they are to spend the honeymoon. The road was lined with triumphal arches, and the people cheered the bride and bridegroom all the way to their new home.

THE BRIDE-NOVELTY OF THE EVENT-THE

The Princess Louise, who is the sixth child and fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, was born on the 18th of March, 1848, so that she is now in her 23d year. Since the death of Prince Albert and the marriage of her elder sisters, the Princess has been the closest companion of the Queen, and has more than once represented her in public ceremonials. She has evinced artistic tastes, and sent specimens of her modeling to the Sculpture-room of the Academy, and also to the Exhibition held in London in sid of the sick and wounded of the late war. The Princess has received a dowry of \$150,000, and an annuity of \$30,000 from Parliament.

This marriage is the only instance in English history since the reign of Edward III., five centuries since, of the daughter of a living crowned head marrying a subject. Marriages have occurred since that period between princesses and subjects, but at most in five cases, ar under peculiar circumstances. The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and widow of the King of Behemia, is understood to have privately married Lord Craven, at whose house, in Drury-lane, she died a few months after her return from exile with her nephew, Charles II.; but the circumstances of the marriage are extremely ob scure, and the Queen was entirely released from royal control. The Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII., took the opportunity, much to the indignation of her brother, of marrying Charles Branden, who was sent to fetch her back from France on the death of her husband, Louis XII.; but the peculiarity of this case is also obvious. Henry VII. permitted three of the daughters of Edward IV., and sisters of his own Queen, to marry the heads of the families of Howard, Courtenay, and the now extinct Welles; but Henry VII. never fully reconized the legality

Welles; but Henry VII. never fully reconized the legality of the royal title of his father-in-law.

It has been illegal during the last 100 years for a member of the royal family to matry a subject, unless the royal personage intending to contract such marriage had received the special sanction of the sow-reign, and this approval extends only to cases when the intended royal bride or bridegroom is under 25 years of age—over that age, the sanction of Parliament is necessary. This was stringently haid down in what is known as the Royal Marriage of King George 111, who was indignant at the marriage of his brither William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, in 176, with the widow of Earl Waldegrave, an illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole. His brother Heary Frederick, the Duke of Camberland, in 1771, with Lady Anne Luttrell, daughter of Earl Carhampton, and widow of Mr. Charles Horton of Catton Hall, Derbyshire. It is well known that the late Duke of Sussex braved his father's displeasure, and, in defance of that enactment, went through the ceremony of marriage with the late Lady Angusta Murray, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dummore, first at Rome in April, 1793, and again at St. George's Hanoversquare, London, after the publication of banns on the 5th of December following. The Dukelhaving been left a widower, married as his second wife Lady Cecelia Lettius Buggin, a daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran, now Duchess of Inverness. In the like manner George IV., while Prince of Wales, contracted a secret marriage with the celebrated Mrs. Fittherbert; but in none of the above cases was the royal sanction given to the nation.

THE CAMPRELL FAMILY—THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

The district of Argyleshire, in Scotland, which is commonly known as "Lorn" or "Lorne," occupies the northeastern portion of the county, from Oban and Dunstaffnage, at its south-western extremity, to the borders of Perthshire on the cast. It is cut in two by the romantic and beautiful Loch Etive, and is separated on the west by a variety of narrow channels from the district of Morven. The district, in very ancient times, was traditionally possessed by the MacDongals, a family in those days aimost as powerful as the MacDonaids, "Lords of the Isles," From the MacDonaids it came into the royal house of Stuart or Stewart; and it will be remembered that among the victories gained by Bruce in his eventful career was one over the then Lord of Lorne, in the Pase of Awe.

ording to Sir Bernard Burke, the broad lands of According to Sir Bernard Burke, the broad lands of Lorne passed into the hands of the Campbells of Lochow, one of the old class of Scotland, and the direct ancestors of the present ducal house of Argyll, about 400 years ago; and it is remarkable that they were acquired, just as now they are about to be consolidated and more firmly established than ever, not by force of arms, but by a fortunate marriage.

Sir Coim Campbell of Lochow, in recognition of the great additions which he had made to the estates of the house of Campbell, and to his achievements in war, acquired the name of "More." or the Great, and that from him the head of his descendants, down to the present day, is known amough is Gaelic tenantry and clausmens. "McCallum More." He received the honor of knight-

quired the name of "More," or the Great, and that from him the head of his descendants, down to the present day, is known amoun his Gaetle tenantry and clausmen as "McCallum More." He received the honor of Knighthood in A. D. 180 from the hands of Alexander III. of Scotland, and II years later was one of the moninees of Robert Fruce in his confest for the Scotland Cown. This renewned and gallant chieffain was slain in a contest with his powerful neighbor, the Lord of Lorn or Lorne, at a piace called the "String of Cowal," where an obelisk of large size is erected over his grave. This event occasioned fends for a series of years between the neighboring Lairds of Lochow and Lorne, which were terminated at last by the marriage of Colin, second Lord Campbell of Lochow, and first Earl of Argyll, Lord High Chancelinor of Scotland at the close of the 18th century, with Isabella stewart or Stuart, eldest daughter and he resumed the additional title of "Lord of Lorne," alloy, which still figures in the Campbell shield, and he assumed the additional title of "Lord of Lorne." The Margulayle of Lorne was created in 1101 in layor of Archibalo, 18th Earl and first Disc of Argyli, in recom-

pense for his services to the new monorch in the troubled times immediately after the revolution of 1688. The Marquis of Lorne is the eldest son of George, eighth Duke of Argyll, probably the most liberal and enlightened member of the House of Lords, and a consistent friend of this country. He was born in 1865, and was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, In 1866, immediately after attaining his majority, he visited the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and upon his return published the results of his journey in a volume catitled a "Trip to the Tropics." In 1868 he was returned to Parliament for Argyleshire, and in the same year was appointed private secretary to his father, the Secretary of State for India.

BANQUET AT THE TRAVELERS' CLUB. The great social event of England yesterday was celebrated in a quiet way last evening by the Marquis's brother, Lord Campbell, who gave a dinner to a select party at the Travelers' Club, of which he is a member. About 30 guests were invited, and there were present Lord Campbell, Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at this port; F. W. J. Hurst, President of the Travelers' Club; Cyrus W. Field, L. G. Watson, President of the French Cable Company; J. R. Busk, Col. Jay, Mr. Beresford, George Allen, Mr. McKinly, Mr. Bierstadt, Mr. Schnyler, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Brancker, G. C. Medongali, Mr. Chardin, John W. Balfour, Mr. Parlon, Mr. Roberton, Mr. Duer, Mr. Lounsberry, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Bouglass, Mr. Francklyn, and L. P. Morton. The dining-room was beautifully trimmed with the flags of England America, and the table was profusely decorated with roses and heather. Beside the ornamental pieces on which the flowers were placed, and a large silver epergne, the only ornamenta were a boar's head, which is the crest of the Campbell family, and a large bridal cake surmounted by the arms of England. There were no regular tonats, but numerous of England. There were no regular tonats, but numerous of the company together until a late hour. Beresford, George Ailen, Mr. McKlaly, Mr. Bierstadt,

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. GERMANY. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT-SPEECH OF THE EM-

PEROR WILLIAM. BERLIN, Tuesday, March 21, 1971. The German Parliament was opened to-day

by the Emperer William, who in person delivered the speech from the throne. The Emperor said: When I see the German Essensing for the first time after the glorious but trying strugglo which Germany has victoriously prosecuted for independence, I am impelled first to give thanks to God for the historic successes with which II e has bicssed the faliaful unity of the German allies, the heroism and discipline of the grants, and the devotion of the people. We have wint our forefathers struggled for, the unity of Germany and the security of her frontiers. Our conviction of fature unity was vailed; the ever-resent enturism of the people rent the vall. When the Fatheriand was threatened, the nation unanimously rose in her defence, and traced its firm will in indelible characters on the battle-fields of France, to remain a united people. The spirit animating Germany pervades her calture and morals, and the constitution of her armies guards against the abuse of acquired power. Independent Germany respects the independence of others. This flery ordeal of war through which we have passed in a sure guaranty of European peace. Powerful and self-trainin Germany now bequeatly to you the regulation of her own afforms as a satisfactory heritage. To the especial grantification of Germany, the Conserence at London, in a peaceful When I see the German Reichstag for the first time after

It is runnered here that the Hon, George Bancroft, the American Minister, will relike in October, and be sug-

ceeded by Mr. Orth. The North German Gazette says if the Central Repub-Bean Committee in Paris intends to execute the treaty of peace, Germany can quietly await the development of affairs in France.

The Emperor of Austria has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor William, congratulating him upon the occurrence of the 74th anniversary of his birthday. The Emperor of Germany was born on the 22d of March, 1797,

FUALY.

NO FOREIGN INTERMEDIBLING ALLOWED IN PAPAL AFFAIRS.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the order of the day proposed by Schor Mordini, declaring that the Papal guarantees are not an object of intern ional regulation, was carried by 80 majority. A treaty of peace has been signed with Tonis,

NAPOLEON AT CHISELHURST.

Loxbox, Tuesday, March 21, 1971. The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Chiselburst at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. He was received with enthusiastic cheering in that village and at all the railway stations along the route from Dover,

GREAT BRITAIN. ENGLAND AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 21, 1871. Earl Granville denied, in the House of Lords, o-night, that there was any truth whatever in the statement, ascribed to the Baron Von Geroit, that Rus sian influence alone prevented the recognition of the Southern Confederacy during the war in the United States. He declared that, as a member of the Palmerston and the Russell Cabinets, he could say that a proposition to recognize the South was never even en tained. The Duke of Somerset confirmed Lord Gran-

THE PROPOSED SALE OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO CONTRADICTED.

Mapeip, Tuesday, March 21, 1871. The Epoca contradicts in specific terms the report that Spain has proposed to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. AN ATTACK ON THE NEUTRAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Pastu, Tuesday, March 21, 1871. In the Austro-Hungarian Diet to-day the Government was attacked by the Opposition for not interrening in favor of France during the negotiation of the preliminaries of peace. Count Andrassy in reply de-fended the course of the Government. In the course of his remarks the Premier said, that it was the care of the Government for the real interests of the monarchy that prevented the use of its good offices between the bellig erents. The Government would only follow a war policy

> PORTO RICO. APPREHENDED REVOLT.

if the existence of the menarchy was threatened, and a such an event would develop a strength far beyond gen eral expectation.

HAVANA, March 21 .- Owing to the condition of affairs in Porto Eleo, Captain-General Baldrich resigned, and delivered his command to Gen. Izquierdo. The Diario of this city anticipates disturbances in Porto Rico, and says: "Cuba has a sufficient number of men and ships of war to send to Porto Rico in case of neces-

PROPOSED UNION OF EVANGELICAL SOCIETIES. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- More than 100 clergymen and prominent laymen of several Evangellent Christian denominations of this city and District met together at breakfast, this morning, at the Arlington, by invitation of Dr. Cather of England, to discuss the ques invitation of Dr. Cather of England, to discuss the ques-tion of Christian moral science as proposed by the En-glish Society of which the Doctor is the Secretary. The Hon. H. D. Cooke presided, and Senators Buckingham and Logan, the Hon. Mr. Montzomery Blair, Major Em-and Logan, the Hon. Mr. Montzomery Blair, Major Em-and Logan, the Hon. Mr. Montzomery Blair, Major En-tery, the Rev. Drs. Esanson, Newman, and Mitchell, and other clergmen and public men, were present. After a bountful repast, the reading of apprepriate Scripture, and the singuist of hymns, the Doctor explained the ob-ject of his Society to be the union of all the Evangelical Churches in eatholic work, with careful preservation of all the distinctive features of the various sects. Drs. Cameron, Cubbert, and McKine and other speakers warmly advocated the project. It is proposed to form a Council of 500 nembers, to have at New-Haren or New-York at an early day, before Dr. Camer's return to En-York at an early day, before Dr. Caber's return to En

WASHINGTON.

U. S. TROOPS EN ROUTE TO SOUTH CAROLINA. THE PRESIDENT DETERMINED TO RESTORE OR-DER-ALL THE RESOURCES OF THE GOVERN-

MENT TO BE USED IF NECESSARY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-Mr. Chamberlain. Atterney-General of South Carolina, Mr. Carpenter, and Senators Sawyer and Robertson, had a conference with the President, to-day, in regard to sending troops to the disturbed districts of their State. The President assured them that he had already, about two weeks ago, ordered to that State twelve companies of infantry and four of cavalry, and that they are now on their way there from Fort Laramie. The President said that he thought that there is more disorder new in South Carolina than in any other Southern State, but that he will use all the power delegated to him; and he hinted that he thought that he had enough to support Gov. Scott, and assist him in protecting the peaceable citizens of that State. "If two regiments will not do it," he remarked, "ten shall be sent there, and kept there, too, if necessary, as long as this Administration is in power." He added that if a Democratic President is elected in 1872, one of his first acts will be to withdraw the troops, and Gen. Grant said that he would advise Republicans to follow the troops out of the State.

Prominent South Carolina Republicans say that send ing troops there will be attended with one of two results -either a collision will occur between them and the Ku-Kiux, or the outrages will cease. The general opinion is that the latter will be the case, as the experience in the State thus far has been that no disturbance has occurred in the districts where United States troops have been quartered. But if the Ku-Klux have become so strong and hold as to be ready to plunge the State into civil war, the quicker it comes, they say, the better it will be for the people.

GENERAL WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE SENATE STILL DISCUSSING SOUTHERN AF-FAIRS—THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION—ELECTION CASES DECIDED - THE WEST POINT ACADEMY JEY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Tuesday, March 21, 1871.

In the Senate, to-day, the entire morning hour was

consumed in a discussion over the House amendments o the resolution for a Joint Southern Investigating Commistee. The House struck out the clause authorizing the Committee to make the testimony public from time to me during the recess. This, it was contended by the ablican Senators, would defeat the whole object of ne investigation, and a motion was made to restore the Mr. Thurman opposed this, and eccupied much the delivery of a political speech, seeking to

erty capital by charging interested metives upon jerity. He followed the example set by or in unreasoning denunciation of the kinsa assertions. Among other things he that the white Republican vote of North Carollas inst election, was only 3,000. Mr. Pool proved on the figures that it was over 50,000. Without co to a vote on the resolution, it was laid aside, and Mr. Anthony's resolution, prescribing the legislation to be enacted at this session, was proceeded with. Mr. Ames, who was entitled to the floor, gave a graphic account of the condition of affairs in Mississippi, submitting letters from prominent Republicans of that State disclosing an unhappy reign of violence, and the intimidation and mairreatment of the colored people by the Robel Democracy. Mr. Ames left the very clear impression that he and other leading Republicans of Mississippi were not satisfied that the course of Gov. Alcorn had been altogether right and proper. Mr. Nye followed in an earnest appeal to his asates not to yield to their own personal inclinations to get away from Washington, but to remain until some effeetual method of protecting the people of the South was devised. The two South Carolina Senators, Messrs. Robertson and Sawyer, strongly advocated, as the best means of restoring peace, that General Amnesty should be extended to the Southern people. The former, however, was very decided in advising that the severest means should be resorted to to put down the Ku-Klux organizations. A long discussion of an informal nature took place in the effort to fix a time to take the vote on Mr. Anthony's resolution, and it was finally agreed to como'clock to-morrow. During the discussion, Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Summer very plainly indicated that the resolution, when passed, would not be binding upon the Senate, and should not operate to prevent them from the attempt o have other matters considered. The fact that some of the Republican Senators have deemed proper to throw ail possible obstacles in the way of carrying out the views of a large majority of their political associates, as letermined on in the Conference which they attended, has had its effect upon others. Both Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Conkling this afternoon announced their readiness to vote for an early adjournment, in despair of any legislation for the South being possible. The fourth adjournnent resolution of the House will come up the first thing o-morrow, and a strong effort will be made to concur in

end of the Capitol this week, unless the Senate sends back the resolution to appoint an Investigating Commitec, with a refusal to concur in the House amendment. Allusions have been made to a letter, reported to have seen written by the President to Speaker Blaine, having relation to the question of adjournment. It is known that such a letter was written about the 9th inst, referring to the fact that he had been waited upon by a great number of members of the two Houses of Congress, who desired to obtain his views in regard to adjournment or a continuance of the session, the President suggoets that there is a deplorable state of affairs existing in one portions of the South demanding the immediate at-ntion of Congress. If the attention of Congress can be confined to the simple subject of providing means for the protection of life and property in that section of the mantry, where the present civil authority fails to secure that end, then we should have such legislation; but if general legislation is entered on, the the object of continuing the session would If it could be agreed upon to take up no other subject but that single act of the sort alluded passing a te, it would be wise in Congress to remain for The President's views were given to the that purpose Speaker in the letter referred to, not with the idea of dietating to Congress, but to prevent any misunderstanding that might arise from the conversations had with the many gentiemen who had called upon him. There can be no doubt that the letter to Mr. Blaine puts at rest all the rumore which have been so industriously circulated for the purpose of inducing a speedy adjournment without action f my kind on the Southern or any other question, and of the desire of the Administration to have Congress remain until the Santo Domingo Commission returned, with the view of forcing their report to an immediate

t, fixing, perhaps, two or three days later.

The House did no business of any kind to-day, and it is

not expected that anything more will be done at that

Congress until after the popular sjudgment has been ob-tained by the publication of the report and consequent discussion thereon during the recess. A movement was started in the House, to-day, for a restrict lelegation of Republicans, representative of various sec tions, and of the differing views on adjournment, &c., to. call upon the President, and ascertain his optutions definitely upon the passage of a Ku-Klux act, or immsfinte adjournment. If the President was found desirous of the enactment of some law, the delegation would probably have urged that he send a message to Congress suggesting such a law as he deemed desirable was believed by the promoters of movement that such action on the President's part might greatly tend to harmonize the party, Among those interested in the proposition, or agreeing to form part of such delegation, were Messra Shellabarger, Buckley, Farnaworth, Perce, Hoar, and The project was finally abandoned, as it became known that the President expressed, to-day, to a

consideration. In fact, it may be definitely asserted that

the President determined, some time before the letter to

Mr. Blaine was written, not to bring the subject before

argument on the Tennessee election case, this morning,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

and unanimously agreed to report that the election in Tennessee in November last was a legal one, and that the present delegation is entitled to seats by the House. The Committee next took up the Arkansas (use of Boles against Edwards, the former claiming that the latter was not entitled to the seat, as Clayton had been suspended from the Governorship, and, therefore, had no right to give a certificate of election to him. The Com-mittee decided that they had no right to refuse the certificate, and will, therefore, report in favor of Edwards taking the seat.

The investigation made last session into the rict at the West Point Military Academy, which resulted in the adoption by the House of resolutions declaring the opinion of that body as to the course the Secretary of War should pursue in the premises, has proved entirely fruitless. No attention has been paid to the action of the House, and as several weeks have since elapsed, it is not expected that any will be. Fleekenger, ope of the three Cadets who were driven away by the man of the First Class, has been reappointed by his Member of Congress, and will reduter the Academy in Jane. The other two, Baird and Barnes, have not been reinstated, nor can it be learned that any measures have been taken to punish the persons engaged in the lynching affair. The Secretary of War felt under no obligation to regard the House resolutions, because they recommended him to do what the law would not permit-namely, to convene a court of inquiry, which can be only de President; and the President is understood to have said that the resolutions of the House were of no more cousequence than the doings of a town meeting, which is technically true, inasmuch as such resolutions have none of the force of law. Apart from anything the House has done, however, it does not appear that there is any reason why means have not been taken to vindicate the reason why means have not been taken to vindicate the discipline of the army and punish those who so grossly violated it. It was certainly the duty either of the President, Secretary of War, General-in-Chief, Superintendent of the Academy, or some other officer or official, to order an investigation, and bring to justice the Cadeta who willfully violated the articles of war and the rules of the Academy; and it appears to be equally certain that the person upon whom this duty devoived has failed to per orm it, without any apparent cause for the neglect.

The admission of Mr. Edwards of Arkansas, and the three new members from New-Hampshire, will make the House stand 122 Republicans to 100 Democrats, with eleven vacancies to be filled by election in the States of Connecticut, California, and Texas. If these elections result as at present expected, the full House will consist of 136 Republicans to 107 Democrats.

The Secretary of War to-day sent a communication to the House inclosing a communication from the Commission of the Freedman's Bureau, relative to the omi part of the late Congress to appropriate \$100,000 to enable him to continue the payment of the claims of the colored soldiers and sailors during the ilscal year ending 1871, and asking an appropriation to be made. The War Department also asks for \$850,000 to pay for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service. The Secretary of State urges on Congress the necessity

of making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Joint Commission, to make the boundary between the United States and British Possessions from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. He says: "Circumstances connected with the relations between this Government and that of Great Britain renders it desirable that the appropriation shall be made with as little delay as possible, and it is therefore hoped the matter may be seted on, if possible, before the adjournment of

The Secretary of the Interior, in a communication to Congress, says the appropriation made for the subsistence of the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiewa, and Comanche Indians, during the Second Session of the XLIst Congress, will doubtless be exhausted by the 30th of June next. Should the feeding of these Indians be stopped after the ensuing July, they will again scatter to the plains, being compelled to do so to procure food. The labor and expense of locating them where they now are will have been of no use or permanent benefit either to the Government or the Indians. Besides, they may commence depredating, which would result in another war and cost the Government thousands of dollars, while it would not cost hundreds to feed them. The Secretary asks for \$250,000 for this purpose.

Anumber of ex-army officers who were mustered out in January, in compliance with the Reduction law, are spending their time and the year's advance pay gener ously given them by Congress in lounging about Washington and importuning Congressmen to do something to get them reinstated. Bills for this purpose have been recently introduced in both Houses, which propose to put all these persons back into the army, to remain without pay until vacancies occur which they can fill. But there is no probability that such legislation will be adopted. The Congressmen and other influential persons have gone to the Secretary of War to protest against the discharge of certain officers who are their personal friends have found the Secretary fortified in every instance with abundant re court-martial findings and reports from regimental and department commanders to justify his action in each case, and have come away with the conviction that they could suggest no improvement in his manner of executing the law and managing the affairs of his Depart

L. Cass Carpenier was the gentleman who received the Columbia dispatch about the Ku-Klux sent from here last night, and not one of those who so narrotyly escaped being murdered, as the telegraph made it appear in this

morning's Tainune.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Rullroad have agreed to report favorably on a bill extending the Kansas Paci-Railroad, from Kit Carson, Colorado, in a south-westerly direction, with the view of making a connection with the Southern Pacific, the proposed branch to have a land grant similar in extent to the one given the main line. Messrs, Stewart and Blair were appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare the bill.

The Hon. William R. Roberts, accompanied by a delegation of the Irish Brigade, comprising Majors Haggerty and Horgan, and Col. Warren, called on the President today, to request the appointment by him of the son of Gen. Thomas F. Meagher as a cadet to West Point. The President said he did not wish to be considered as making a promise, but that he would give the maiter his faerable consideration.

The Secretary of War has sent a communication to the

House recommending that section 20 of the act approved July 15, 1870, be so amended as to allow the code of army regulations, prepared under that act, to be in force and obeyed, when approved by the President, subject to such afterations as the Secretary of War may adopt from time to time, with the approval of the President.

GOLD MINES ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- A little more than a year ago the General Land-Office called attention to a nugget of gold, weighing considerably over nine ounces, found on the Potomac, near Cabin John's Bridge, about ten miles above this city. The Commissioner has just received four specimens of gold quarts found on the bank of the Potomac near Long bridge. The virgin gold in these specimens is visible to the naked eye, and in general appearance they closely resemble the camples of gold quarts found at various times in Montgomery Co., Md., and deposited in the mineral cabinet of the General Land-Office. It can be seen, from other specimens of rock and minerals collected in the vicinity of the General Falls of the Potomac, that the rock formations of Great Falls of the Potomac, that the rock formations of this locality are identical with the most celebrated surficerous deposits of other countries, and it is believed there even sufficient inducement for an extended exploration of the Quart: trins of this region, with a fair probability that the precious metal may be found in paging quantities. ten miles above this city. The Commissioner has just

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Gov. English has appointed Friday, April 7,

The Eric Railroad cases, which were to come The San Francisco stock market weakened

... The steamboat Anna arrived at Athens, N. Y., resterday, with the barge W. H. Vanderbilt in tow, the first freight beat

The son of Judge Boyce, and E. Harris, charged with a consplient to kill Deputy U. S. Collector Jenkius at New-Madrid, Mo., some time since, have neen acquitted.

Bull's Opera House was opened at Middletown, S. Y., on Monday evening, by a lecture from P. T. Barmon, and vocal music by Mulame Aired, Mrs. Crane, Mr. Crane, and Mr. Anderson. Watter R. Johnson of New York was the plantist. ... In an engagement in the Cinco Villas, Cuba, the hearquit leader Autonio Villegas surrendered and the issurgent leader Capits was alled. Anionio Villegas, previous to surrendering, ailled his companion Fernander, who tried to surrender.

Capt. Voeckler of the steamship Baltimore of the Baltimore and Bremen Line, died and was buried at sea on the 2th. Capt. Vockler was 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and children in Bismerhaves. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had 100 guns ared yesterday in respect to the memory of Capt. Vockler.

Burdett. The project was many a captured to the month of the project was many a captured to the month of the project was many a captured to the project was many a captured to the project with him, a decided objection gentleman who conversed with him, a decided objection to sending in any message at this time.

It is decided to be passed, but encountered no ice, and the try was made in about the manifold the project was made in about the manifold with the project with the exception of the passed that the project was made in about the manifold with the manifold with the manifold with the project was made in about the manifold with the manifold with